



1961

## Proto-Binukid-Dibabaon

D. S. Stark  
*SIL-UND*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers>



Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Stark, D. S. (1961) "Proto-Binukid-Dibabaon," *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session*: Vol. 5 , Article 14.

DOI: 10.31356/silwp.vol05.14

Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers/vol5/iss1/14>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by UND Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session by an authorized editor of UND Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact [und.commonson@library.und.edu](mailto:und.commonson@library.und.edu).

## PROTO-BINUKID-DIBABAON

D. S. Stark

In the year 1610 the first linguistic treatise of a Malayo-Polynesian language was produced.<sup>1</sup> This was Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala, a grammar of Tagalog. Since that beginning, the melanesian and polynesian areas have been a fertile and productive field for comparative linguists. The works of Conant<sup>2</sup>, Dempwolff<sup>3</sup>, and Dyen<sup>4</sup>, are representative of the products of the twentieth century comparativists in this field.

This paper<sup>5</sup> attempts to reconstruct a proto-language whose reflexes are Binukid and Dibabaon-Mandayan, both of the Malayo-Polynesian family, and both spoken on the island Mindanao<sup>6</sup> of the Philippines. Binukid, with at least twelve thousand speakers<sup>6</sup>, is spoken in the central and northern section of the province of Bukidnon. Dibabaon-Mandayan is spoken in the upper Agusan River area of the northern Davao and southern Agusan provinces. The vocabulary items employed in this reconstruction were gathered during the period 1953 - 1956 by William Atherton (Binukid) and Jan Forster and Myra Lou Barnard (Dibabaon-Mandayan) under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

The methodology used in this reconstruction is that given by Pike<sup>7</sup>, Hoenigswald<sup>8</sup>, and Hockett<sup>9</sup>. In this paper, reflexes will be listed in the following order: Binukid: Dibabaon-Mandayan. Abbreviations used are PBD = Proto-Binukid-Dibabaon; Bin = Binukid, and Dib = Dibabaon-Mandayan. An asterisk (\*) preceding a cited form indicates a reconstructed proto-form.

## PHONOLOGY.

The following phonemes have been reconstructed for Proto-Binukid-Dibabaon:

## Consonants

p	t	k	q
b	d	g	
m	n	ŋ	
w	s	y	h
	l		

## Vowels

i	e	u
I	E	U
	A	
	a	

All orthographical symbols are conventional with the exception of q which represents glottal stop.

# CORRESPONDENCES

The Bin:Dib correspondence will be first given in statement form. Following these there will appear a list of correspondences for quick reference purposes, arranged in the order PBD: Bin, Dib.

PBD \*p remained p in both languages in all positions.

* <u>pandAy</u> :	<u>panday</u> ,	<u>pandey</u>	'carpenter'
* <u>sEpsEp</u> :	<u>supsup</u> ,	<u>sepsep</u>	'suck'
* <u>nipen</u> :	<u>nipen</u> ,	<u>nipen</u>	'tooth'

PBD \*b remained b in both languages.

* <u>baqbaq</u> :	<u>baqbaq</u> ,	<u>baqbaq</u>	'mouth'
* <u>qileb</u> :	<u>qileb</u> ,	<u>qileb</u>	'spit'
* <u>bagah</u> :	<u>baga</u> ,	<u>bagaq</u>	'lungs'

PBD \*t remained as t in both languages in all positions.

* <u>magtatambal</u> :	<u>magtatambal</u> ,	<u>magtatambas</u>	'doctor'
* <u>tEbah</u> :	<u>tuba</u> ,	<u>tebaq</u>	'intoxicating drink'
* <u>gamut</u> :	<u>gamut</u> ,	<u>gamut</u>	'root'

PBD \*d became  $\emptyset$  in Binukid and  $\emptyset$  in Dibabaon when occurring word final in monosyllables <sup>10</sup>.

\*pad: pa, pad 'still, yet'

remained d in all other positions.

* <u>daɲam</u> :	<u>dalan</u> ,	<u>daan</u>	'path'
* <u>diyaq</u> :	<u>diyaq</u> ,	<u>diaq</u>	'there'
* <u>seled</u> :	<u>seled</u> ,	<u>seed</u>	'inside : enter'
* <u>madAqet</u> :	<u>madaqet</u> ,	<u>madeqet</u>	'bad'

PBD \*k remained k in both languages in all positions.

* <u>kilAy</u> :	<u>kilay</u> ,	<u>kiley</u>	'eyebrow'
* <u>mahagkap</u> :	<u>mahagkap</u> ,	<u>maqagkap</u>	'light in weight'
* <u>sAkedu</u> :	<u>sakedu</u> ,	<u>sekedu</u>	'waterpole'
* <u>haldek</u> :	<u>haldek</u> ,	<u>qadek</u>	'sun : day'

PBD \*g remained g in both languages in all positions.

* <u>gusuk</u> :	<u>gusuk</u> ,	<u>gusuk</u>	'rib'
* <u>gabiqi</u> :	<u>gabiq</u> ,	<u>bagiqi</u>	'yesterday'
* <u>bagah</u> :	<u>baga</u> ,	<u>bagag</u>	'lungs'
* <u>ligeg</u> :	<u>ligeg</u> ,	<u>ligeg</u>	'neck'

PBD \*m remained m in both languages in all positions.

* <u>qambAw</u> :	<u>quambaw</u> ,	<u>qambew</u>	'rat : mouse'
* <u>qamAy</u> :	<u>qamay</u> ,	<u>qamey</u>	'father'
* <u>mahapun</u> :	<u>mahapun</u> ,	<u>maqapun</u>	'afternoon'
* <u>mabEmut</u> :	<u>mahumut</u> ,	<u>magemut</u>	'fragrant'
* <u>maselem</u> :	<u>maselem</u> ,	<u>maseem</u>	'morning'
* <u>qinEm</u> :	<u>qinum</u> ,	<u>qinem</u>	'drink'
*			

PBD \*n remained n in both languages in all positions.

* <u>nEy</u> :	<u>nuy</u> ,	<u>ney</u>	'you : we'
* <u>tagAnek</u> :	<u>tagenek</u> ,	<u>tagnek</u>	'mosquito'
* <u>hipanAw</u> :	<u>hipanaw</u> ,	<u>qipanew</u>	'go, walk'
* <u>banuwa</u> :	<u>banuwa</u> ,	<u>banwa</u>	'place, town'
* <u>bahAn</u> :	<u>bahan</u> ,	<u>bahen</u>	'sneeze'
* <u>bitugen</u> :	<u>bitugen</u> ,	<u>bitugen</u>	'star'

PBD \*ŋ remained ŋ in both languages in all positions.

* <u>ŋadan</u> :	<u>ŋadan</u> ,	<u>ŋadan</u>	'name'
* <u>ŋipen</u> :	<u>ŋipen</u> ,	<u>ŋipen</u>	'tooth'
* <u>beŋel</u> :	<u>beŋel</u> ,	<u>beŋee</u>	'deaf'
* <u>laŋit</u> :	<u>laŋit</u> ,	<u>laŋit</u>	'sky'
* <u>bUtUŋ</u> :	<u>beten</u> ,	<u>butuŋ</u>	'unripe coconut'
* <u>lesUŋ</u> :	<u>lesen</u> ,	<u>lesuŋ</u>	'mortar'

PBD \*w remained w in Binukid, but became ∅ in Dibabaon when immediately preceded by stressed \*u<sup>11</sup>.

* duwa	duwa,	dua	'two'
* <u>kadaduwa</u> :	<u>kadaduwa</u> ,	<u>kadadua</u>	
(but * <u>banuwa</u> :	<u>banuwa</u> ,	<u>banwa</u>	'place, town'
where the *u is unstressed.)			

elsewhere remained as w in both languages.

* <u>walu:</u>	<u>walu</u> ,	<u>wau</u>	'eight'
* <u>wAhig:</u>	<u>wahig</u> ,	<u>weqig</u>	'river, water'
* <u>hawak:</u>	<u>hawak</u> ,	<u>qawak</u>	'waist'
* <u>gingawa:</u>	<u>gahinawa</u> <sup>12</sup> ,	<u>gingawa</u>	'breath, spirit'
* <u>busAw:</u>	<u>busaw</u> ,	<u>busew</u>	'demon, spirit'
* <u>dAw:</u>	<u>daw</u> ,	<u>dew</u>	'and : or'

PBD \*y like \*w, remained y in Binukid, but became Ø in Dibabaon when preceded by stressed \*i<sup>11</sup>.

* <u>diyaq:</u>	<u>diyaq</u> ,	<u>diaq</u>	'there'
* <u>madiyuq:</u>	<u>madiyuq</u> ,	<u>madiuq</u>	'far'
remained as y in both languages elsewhere.			
* <u>kayu:</u>	<u>kayu</u> ,	<u>kayu</u>	'trees'
* <u>baligyaq:</u>	<u>balegyaq</u> ,	<u>baligyaq</u>	'sell'
* <u>hinAyhinAy:</u>	<u>hinayhinay</u> ,	<u>qineyqiney</u>	'slowly'
* <u>himatAy:</u>	<u>himatay</u> ,	<u>qimatey</u>	'kill'
* <u>kilAy:</u>	<u>kilay</u> ,	<u>kiley</u>	'eyebrow'

PBD \* s remained s in all positions in both languages.

* <u>salEp:</u>	<u>salup</u> ,	<u>saep</u>	'sunset'
* <u>sAqeg:</u>	<u>sageg</u> ,	<u>sageg</u>	'floor'
* <u>kasem:</u>	<u>qasem</u> ,	<u>kaseem</u>	'tomorrow'
* <u>lesUp:</u>	<u>lesen</u> ,	<u>lesup</u>	'mortar'
* <u>matamqis:</u>	<u>maqamis</u> <sup>14</sup> ,	<u>matamqis</u>	'sweet'
* <u>talapas:</u>	<u>talapas</u> ,	<u>tanas</u>	'locust'

PBD \*q became Ø in Binukid but remained q in Dibabaon between a consonant and the following vowel (except u).

* <u>kapqatan:</u>	<u>kapetan</u> ,	<u>kapqatan</u>	'forty'
* <u>matamqis:</u>	<u>maqamis</u> ,	<u>matamqis</u>	'sweet'
* <u>gingawa:</u>	<u>gahinawa</u> <sup>12</sup> ,	<u>gingawa</u>	'breath, spirit'
remained q in Binukid, but became Ø in Dibabaon when occurring between a consonant and u.			

\*kanqu:        kanqu;    kaganu            'when'

\*luqtuq:        luqtuq,   lutuq            'cook'

in all other positions remained as q in both languages.

\*qAbel:        qabel,    qebee            'smoke'

\*qatAy:        qatay,    gatey            'liver'

\*qulu:        qulu,    quu            'head'

\*kAqen:        kagen,    keqen            'eat'

\*baqbaq:        baqbaq,   baqbaq            'mouth'

\*tEnaq:        tunaq,    tenaq            'half, middle'

PBD \*h remained h in Binukid, became q in Dibabon in word-initial and medial position.

\*hustu:        hustu,    qustu            'enough, correct'

\*hipag:        hipag,    qipag            'sister-in-law'

\*hege:        hege,    qege            'yes'

\*mahagkap:    mahasgkap,   maqagkap            'light in weight'

\*silhig:        silhig,    silqig            'broom'

\*hinAyhinAy:   hinayhinay,   qinayqiney            'slowly'

word final, became  $\emptyset$  in Binukid and q in Dibabon

\*kalub:        kalu,    kaug            'hat'

\*himuh:        himu,    qimuq            'make'

\*tEbah:        tuba,    tebaq            'intoxicating drink'

\*bagah:        baga,    bagaq            'lungs'

PBD \*l remained l when word-initial, and when word-medial contiguous to i in both languages.

\*labAy:        labay,    labey            'pass'

\*luqtuq:        luqtuq,   lutuq            'cook'

\*liqeg:        liqeg,    liqeg            'neck'

\*kilAy:        kilay,    kiley            'eyebrow'

\*qiskwilahan:        qiskwilshan,        qiskwilagan        'school'

\*hilaw:                hilaw                qilew                'unripe, green'

remained l in Binukid, but became Ø in Dibabaon in all other positions.

\*haldek:                haldek,                gadek                'afraid, frighten'

\*balu:                 balu,                bau                 'widow, widower'

\*bulbul:                bulbul,                bubu                'belongings, things'

\*kaluh:                kalu,                kauq                'hat'

\*bunal:                bunal,                bunas                'strike'

PBD \*i remained i in all positions in both languages.

\*qikAw:                sikaw,                qikaw                'hearer' (akin) set pronoun.

\*qinEm:                qinum,                qinem                'drink'

\*silhig:                silhig,                silqig                'broom'

\*sAqi:                 saqi,                seqi                'this'

\*talikudan;            talikudan,            talikudan            'back'

PBD \*I became Ø in Binukid, i in Dibabon when word final following glottal stop. There is just one example of this correspondence.

\*gabiqi:                gabiq,                gabiqi                'yesterday'

became e in Binukid and i in Dibabaon in all other positions.

\*balIgyaq:                balegyaq,                baligyaq                'sell'

\*pIntIk;                petek,<sup>16</sup>                pintik                'slingshot'

PBD \*a became Binukid e, remained a in Dibabaon when occurring after consonant plus q.

\*kapqatan:                kapetan,                kapqatan                'forty'

lengthened to aa in Dibabaon, remained a in Binukid before final \*l.

\*magtatambal:            magtatambal,            magtatambas            'doctor'

\*tambal:                tambal,                tambaa                'medicine'

\*bunal:                bunal,                bunaa                'strike'

became  $\emptyset$  in dibabaon, remained a in Binukid before medial h or q.

\*mAnaqetAw:            manaqetaw,        menqetew        'people'

\*pAnahik:            panahik,            penqik        'climb'

remained a in both languages in all other instances.

\*kalamag:            kalamag,            kamag        'wind'

\*salapiq:            salapiq,            sapiq        'money, silver'

\*talanas:            talanas,            tanas        'locust'

As can be noted in the above three reconstructions, and as stated above (p. ), proto-l has been lost in Dibabaon. In addition to this loss, the resultant cluster of identical vowels is reduced to one when in word medial position.

Or, represented formulaically: CVIVC... CVVC... CVC... (where C stands for any consonant and V for any vowel but \*i.)

PBD \*A became a in Binukid and e in Dibabaon in all positions.

\*cabAv:            qabay,            qabey        'continue'

\*qamAy:            qamay,            qamey        'father'

\*bAkEg:            bakug,            bekeg        'bone'

\*busAw:            busaw,            busew        'demon'

\*kAqen:            kaqen,            keqen        'eat'

\*tA:        ta,        te        'construction marker'

PBD \*u remained u in Binukid in all positions, and became  $\emptyset$  in Dibabaon when unstressed<sup>11</sup> and between a consonant and w.

\*banuwa:            banuwa,            banwa        'place, town'

remained u in Dibabaon in all other instances

\*bulbul:            bulbul,            bubu        'hair, feather'

\*hulug:            hulug,            quug        'fall, drop'

\*gusuk:            gusuk,            gusuk        'rib'



\*sampuluq:        sampuluq,        sampuug        'ten'

PBD \*U became e in Binukid and u in Dibabaon in all positions.

\*bUtUp:        bet-n,        butun        'unripe coconut'

\*lesUp:        lesen,        lesun        'mortar'

\*qUpat:        -gepat,        qupat        'four'

PBD \*e remained e in Binukid, but became ee in Dibabon before final \*l.

\*qAbel:        qabel,        qeb ee        'smoke'

\*bejel:        bejel,        bejee        'deaf'

remained e in both languages in all other cases.

\*hege:        hege,        gege        'yes'

\*madalem:        madalem,        madaem        'deep'

\*liqeg:        liqeg,        liqeg        'neck'

\*seled:        seled,        seed        'enter, inside'

PBD \*E became E e in Binukid and ø in Dibabaon when occurring between g and another consonant.

\*hagEdan:        hagedan,        qagdan        'ladder, stairs'

\*tagEnek:        tagenek,        tagnek        'mosquito'

became u in Binukid and e in Dibabaon in all other positions.

\*nEy:        nuy,        ney        'speaker, referent'

\*salEp:        salup,        saep        'sunset'

\*tEbah:        tuba,        tebaq        'intoxicating drink'

\*salEpan:        salupan,        saepan        'west'

\*bAkEg:        bakug,        bekeg        'bone'

\*duqEn:        duqun        duqen        'in there, on there'

Following is a list of the Binukid : Dibabaon correspondences in alphabetical order.

<u>PBD</u>	<u>Bin</u>	<u>Dib</u>
*a :	a	a
	a	aa

<u>PBD</u>	<u>Bin</u>	<u>Dib</u>
'	e	a
	a	Ø
*A :	a	e
*b :	b	b
*k :	k	k
*d :	d	d
	Ø	d
*e :	e	e
	e	ee
*E :	e	Ø
	u	e
*g :	g	g
*h :	h	q
	Ø	q
*i :	i	i
*I :	e	i
	Ø	i
*l :	l	l
	l	Ø
*m :	m	m
*n :	n	n
*ŋ :	ŋ	ŋ
*p :	p	p
*q :	q	q
	q	Ø
	Ø	q
*s :	s	s
*t :	t	t
*u :	u	u
	u	Ø
*U :	e	u
*w :	w	w
	w	Ø
*y :	y	y
	y	Ø

## APPENDIX.

The following correspondences could not be fit neatly into any of the foregoing. Nor does it seem logical to reconstruct separate protophonemes to handle these data. In all but one instance the correspondence is unique. One is a borrowing from Spanish. Rather than class them all as borrowings or, worse, sweep them under the rug, I frankly list them as at present unexplained data. Possible a larger corpus of material from both languages would resolve these to some extent.

p	:	q	-	palad	:	qaad		'fence
b	:	q	-	buntud	:	quntud		'mountain'
t	:	q	-	titu	:	qiduq		'dog, puppy'
t	:	d	-	titu	:	qiduq		'dog, puppy'
d	:	t	-	daqan	:	taqan		'old'
k	:	g	-	-abuk	:	qabug		'dust'
k	:	d	-	qaki	:	qadiq		'pet name for a boy : younger sibling'
g	:	k	-	tubag	:	tabak		'answer
g	:	y	-	bagqu	:	bayaq		'new'      This pair should probably not be considered cognate.

q	:	k	-	qasem	:	kaseem		'tomorrow'
q	:	t	-	maqamis	:	matamqis		'sweet'
n	:	ɲ	-	nadeg	:	ɲadeg		'smell, odor'
n	:	q	-	kawanan	:	kawaqen		'twenty'
∅	:	n	-	petek	:	pintik		'slingshot'
ɲ	:	n	-	luɲsud	:	lunsud		'town'
s	:	q	-	sikaw	:	qikew		'hearer - (akin) pronoun'
s	:	d	-	masikilem	:	madikilem		'night, darkness'
l	:	d	-	libru	:	diblu		'book'
				libaba	:	dibaba		'downstream'
a	:	i	-	pakpak	:	pagikpik		'wing'

a : u - banka : banku 'table : bench'  
 u : a - tubag : tabak 'answer'

#### FOOTNOTES.

1. Gray: Foundations of Language, p. 431.
2. Conant: The RGH Law in Philippine Languages.
3. Dempwolff: Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes.
4. Dyen: The Proto-Malayo-Polynesian Laryngeals.
5. This paper is presented as partial fulfillment of the course requirements in Area Linguistics (RL 504), Summer Institute of Linguistics session of 1958 at the University of North Dakota.
6. Census figure from William Atherton, who made a dialect survey of the Binukid speaking area in 1953 and 1956.
7. Pike: Axioms and Procedures for Reconstructions in Comparative Linguistics.
8. Hoenigswald: The Principle Step in Comparative Grammar.  
 Language XXVI 357-64
9. Hockett: A Course in Modern Linguistics pp. 485 ff.
10. Only one example of this correspondence occurs in my data.
11. Stress phenomena are as yet unanalyzed, and therefore are not indicated on the cited forms.
12. The ah residue in the Dibabaon form I am leaving untreated. Also the ag in kaganu 'when'. These are possibly infixes present in Dibabaon but not in Binukid.
13. q : k is an unexplained correspondence. See appendix

14. q : t is an unexplained correspondence. See appendix.  
 15. s : q is an unexplained correspondence. See appendix.  
 16. ø : n is an unexplained correspondence. See appendix.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- Atherton, Wm. : Binukid-English Dictionary. Unpublished mss.
- Buck, D. D. : Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin. Univ. of Chicago Press. 1933.
- Conant, C. W. : "RGH Law in Philippine Linguistics." Journal of American Oriental Society 31. "The Pepet Law in Philippine Languages." Filipiana 2. Manila 1938.
- Cottle, Morris & Shirley, "The Significant Sounds of Ivatan," Studies in Philippine Languages, 24-33, Univ. of Sydney, 1958.
- Dempwolff, Otto. Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes. Dietrich Reimer / Ernst Vohsen/Berlin-Hamburg. C. Boysen. 1934.
- Dyen, Isidore: The Proto-Malayo-Polynesian Laryngeals. 1953 Language.
- Forster & Barnard: Vocabulary: Dibabaon-Mandayan. SIL. Manila 1954.
- Gray, Louis H. Foundations of Language. New York. 1939. The MacMillan Co.
- Ham and Morey. Proto-Tagalo-Ilocenan. 1957 SILND Work Papers.
- Hockett, C. F. A Course in Modern Linguistics. New York 1958. The Mac-Millan Co.
- Hoenigswald, H. "The Principle Step in Comparative Grammar." Language 26.357-64
- Meiklejohn, Percy & Kathleen. "Accentuation in Sarangani Monobo." Studies in Philippine Linguistics 1-3. Univ. of Sidney, Australia, 1958.
- Pike, K. L. Axioms and Procedures for Reconstructions in Comparative Linguistics: An Experimental Syllabus. SIL Glendale, Calif. 1950.
- Wonderly, W. L. "Some Zoquean Phonemic and Morphophonemic Correspondences." IJAL 15.1-11 1949